FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1842. [NO. 1300.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE in the Back Row, foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Also, a Garden Lot in the rear of the same. Terms made favorable. For particulars, apply to

J. C. DOBBIN, *Ex'r.*

April 26, 1842. 99-4w

Common Schools.

At March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the following Gentlemen, viz: Dr. John McKoy, Silas Huggins, Wm. T. Smith, Archibald Hodnett, Colin McRae, Wm. McMillan, Alex'r. Anderson, Dan'l. McNeill, Warren Winslow, and Henry Elliot, were elected superintendents of Common Schools in said County. They are hereby notified of their election, and required to meet at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, on Wednesday the 11th day of May next, to organize.

HENRY ELLIOT, *Chairman.*

April 26, 1842. 99-2w

Large and Valuable Sale of
DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION,

On a credit of 3, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes, endorsed and payable at Bank.

THE GOODS are from importation, a part is received and the remainder expected before the day of Sale which is appointed for

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842,

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Rose Blankets, Domestic Cottons, Shirting and Sheeting Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Irish Linens, Bleached Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Crapes, Bombazines, Bombazets, Alpacas, Mousselaine de Laines, a great variety of Dress Goods, Bleached Shirtings, Brown Sheetings, Ladies' Palm leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets, Hoods, a good assortment of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

WILKINS, *Auctioneer.*

April 26, 1842. 99-3w

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Rooms lately occupied by Stork & Pearce.

Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 25, 1842. 99tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE last Edition of Judge Story's Rules in Bankruptcy, having been exhausted, the Subscribers have printed a second which contains several important additions. Price, as before, 25 cents. To be had at the Book-stores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Bailey, Washington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fay'ville, April 27.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has become a resident of this place, and by close application and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the upcountry can be supplied with sashes, blinds and doors, floor and window frames at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

He will be found at all times at his Shop on Green street, near the Court House, or at the Jack-o'-Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
April 13, 1842.

JOEL LUCAS of Montgomery County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Joel Lucas be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

98

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
April 2, 1842.

DANIEL UNDERWOOD of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Daniel Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

98

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
April 2, 1842.

WILLIAM VANN of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said William Vann be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

98

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superfine Broad-cloths and Cassimeres, Printed Lawns, French and American Prints, plain and figured Silks and Satins, plain and figured Challys, brown and bleached Domestics, Apron Checks, Cotton and Silk Hose, Nankins, Florence and Straw Bonnets, 100 dozen Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Silk and Fur ditto, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line; all of which are now offered at very reduced prices. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

April 19, 1842. 98-4spd.

WILLIAM E. FREEMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned to this place, and may be found during his stay at Mrs. Smith's Hotel, at all times, except when professionally engaged. His prices shall be according to the times, moderate and uniform.

N. B. He has abandoned the use of the key instrument entirely, and uses the Patent Forceps in extracting, which are much better, and free from danger.

April 16, 1842. 98-3w

TO UNDERTAKERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of June next, for substituting a *Metallic Covering*, for the shingle roofs on the East and West Buildings of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. The edifices are 100 feet long, and 40 feet wide. The length of the rafters is about 27 feet.

The undertaker must supply all the requisite materials of the best quality, and execute the work in the best manner. The price of the covering per superficial foot proposed to be used, whether tin, zinc, or a composition of iron, and of the work, may be stated separately.

Communications in relation to this subject may be addressed (post paid) either to the President of the University at Chapel Hill, or to Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Raleigh.

April 15, 1842. 98-3w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Subscriber of the Petitioner to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Precepts to other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL $50,000!!!

$25,000! 12,500! 50 prizes of 1,200!

15 *Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets.*

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 7, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 21st, 1842.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of	$50,000		
1 Splendid Prize of	25,000		
1 ditto	of 12,500		
1 Prize of	$9,000	2 Prizes of	$1,250
1 Prize of	6,000	50 Prizes of	1,200
1 Prize of	4,000	10 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	3,000	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	2,047	20 Prizes of	400
&c.		&c.	&c.

36,365 Prizes—39,711 Blanks, or about a *Prize to a Blank!*

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $165; a certificate of 26 Halves only $82 50; a certificate of 26 Quarters only $41 25; a certificate of 26 Eighths only $20 62; and a certificate of a Package may draw the five highest Prizes.

Another Brilliant Lottery.

3 CAPITALS OF $25,000!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

NEW JERSEY LOTTERY,

Class D, for 1842, to be drawn at Jersey City, on Thursday, 26th May, 1842.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

3 Splendid Prizes of	$25,000		
1 Prize of	10,000		
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	2,477		
50 Prizes of	1,000		
50 Prizes of	$300	65 Prizes of	$200
50 Prizes of	250	65 Prizes of	150
&c.		&c.	&c.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets. Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $130; a Certificate of 26 Halves only $65; a Certificate of 26 Quarters only $32 50; and a Certificate of a Package may draw the four highest Prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each Drawing is over, an account of it will be sent to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & Co. *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

[98pd]

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayettev lle, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very REDUCED PRICES—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell Four NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman, 2 girls, and one boy, belonging to the estate of James Geddie, dec'd. They will be sold at his late residence, nine miles from Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th of May next. Terms six months, notes with approved security.

WM. GEDDIE *Adm'r with will annexed.*

April 9, 1842. 97-5spd

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

D. K. McRAE,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will re-sume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Hodson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1.

For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Farmers' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RAYES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Ingomar, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Goodl's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

SPEECH OF COL. LONG, IN THE WHIG CONVENTION.

It is not my intention, Mr. President, to go into a general discussion of Politics—to launch my little bark on the wide ocean of National affairs; but shall confine my remarks, principally, to topics, all-absorbing in their nature, and distracting the reposed of the country. The Pet Bank system exploded—the Sub-Treasury repealed—the two Bank Bills vetoed at the late called Session of Congress—the question very naturally arises, what disposition is to be made of the money which may hereafter flow into the public coffers. Money is power. Place the whole amount of the vast Revenue of this great Empire under Executive control, expressly against the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and who can calculate the extent of the mischief which may follow. The freedom of the Press assailed—the independence of the Representatives weakened—the purity of the Government contaminated at its very fountain—if these evils, which are so darkly foreboding, should unhappily fall upon the country, they will be traced to the ill-fated measures commenced under the Administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and carried out under the ill-omened ascendancy of John Tyler. I warn Mr. Tyler to pause, (said Mr. L.) in the partizan warfare which he is waging for the Presidency. I tell him to be unmindful of his claims—if any he has—forget his supposed rival, Mr. Clay, that horrid phantom which disturbs his midnight slumbers—discard such envious feelings from his heart, as unworthy the President of a great people, and act alone for the general welfare, regardless of all other considerations. If he does not, truth will overtake him, and "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But why tell him to pause—he has already struck the fatal blow, and the country is now bleeding at every pore from the effects of that stab. I have no faith in the promises of John Tyler. Professions often deceive—actions rarely ever. The first may be couched in honeyed phrase, when the serpent is concealed ready to infuse its poison—the last speak a language which cannot be mistaken. I ask them, Sir, if the acts of our present Chief Magistrate do not *fak fy* his professions! Let us see. In his address to the people of the United States, subsequent to the death of the wise, the virtuous and the patriotic Harrison, he used the following emphatic language, which was copied for me to-day, from the files of the Intelligencer, by an intelligent and genuine Whig friend of this City:

"I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to reestablish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example."

But Sir, "a change has come over the spirit of his dream." He has lost sight of the ever glorious example of the Fathers of the great Republican School, to whom he refers——Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.—What was the glorious example of those ever venerated Fathers! Mr. Jefferson, in the year 1804, sanctioned an Act to establish a Branch of the United States Bank at New Orleans. True, Louisiana was then a Territory, and Mr. Rives argued therefore, that the Constitutional question was not brought to bear—an argument which was seized upon with great avidity by the Van Buren faction, throughout the land—an argument intended for the weak and credulous; for did not the Hon. Senator know that the mother Bank was ultimately bound to redeem the Notes of its Branches! and that the notes of the Branch Bank not only circulated in the Territory, but in the States; and if these notes were not unconstitutional in the Territory, they were in the States, according to the doctrines of a Virginia abstractionist.—Consequently, there should have been a prohibitory clause, confining their circulation to the Territory. In as much then, as there was no such prohibitory clause, the example of Mr. Jefferson stands recorded on the side of the Bank, the argument of Mr. Rives, to the contrary notwithstanding. If Mr. Jefferson thought the Branch Bank at New Orleans, unconstitutional, he nobly yielded this opinion, and with the feelings of a Patriot, consulted the public good, by sanctioning its establishment.

Again, in 1807, he admitted the power of the United States Bank to issue Notes, or why did he sign an Act to punish counterfeiters of their Notes! If these notes were unconstitutional, the Bank had no right to issue them, and Congress, no power to punish counterfeiters of the Notes of a Bank unconstitutional. Congress, however, thought differently—Mr. Jefferson agreed with Congress, and sanctioned the act. Here, then, we have twice, the ever glorious example of *this* father of the Republican School. Yet this illustrious Statesman, whose fame is as broad as the universe, has been denounced as a Demagogue. Demagogue as he was, he never failed to surrender up opinions, expressed in the course of friendly conversation, or private correspondence, when the good of the Republic, and the happiness of millions, depended upon it; and ever looked with a single eye to the honor and prosperity of the Country. Can the Corporal's Guard at Washington say as much, and tell the truth, for Captain Tyler!

Again, Mr. Monroe, another father of the great Republican School, always—yes, Sir, always—admitted the power of Congress to establish a Bank. Washington, himself, signed the first Bank Bill ever passed, and though not one of the fathers referred to by Mr. Tyler, the people, doubtless, would rather the *accidental* President should refer to the sage views of the father of his Country—the light of *his* ever glorious example—than to those of every other Virginian, living or dead.

Mr. President, at the time Mr. Tyler penned the expression that he would "resort to the Fathers of the great Republican School, for advice and instruction," no doubt he had in his mind's eye, James Madison. Not Mr. Madison as a Delegate in the Convention, which framed the Federal Constitution—not Mr. Madison, as a Representative in Congress—not Mr. Madison, as a member of the Virginia Legislature—but Mr. Madison, as President of the United States, whose name is a tower of strength. Yes Sir, James Madison signed the Bank Bill of 1816, which was introduced and sustained by John C. Calhoun, and in thus doing, was fully aware of the high responsibility he assumed; but he discharged the solemn duty, like a Statesman and Patriot as he was, acting for the good of his country, and not like a Demagogue, meanly gambling for place. Had Tyler followed his example, none would have charged him with insidiously bidding for the Presidency. From this view of the subject, he would ask, if Mr. Tyler did not violate the promise he made in the extract just quoted, by vetoing the first Bank Bill passed at the Extra session. Did he not also shamefully disregard the promise made to Ewing and Webster, by vetoing Sergeant's Bank Bill! And, by his stubbornness in this course of conduct, has he not shown his utter contempt for the wishes of a large majority of the American people who placed him in power, and utterly disregarded the dying injunction of the lamented Harrison! Is there a genuine Whig within these walls, so far wanting in honorable feeling, as to have hesitated a moment as to the course which he should have adopted under such circumstances? Ought such a weak and vacillating course to be tolerated! Does it not show too great a want of moral firmness! Let us, therefore, and Mr. L. exert ourselves to expel this political Judas from a place, which he has already defiled. There should be no temporizing in our ranks. Uncompromising hostility to Tyler should be emblazoned on the Whig banner, as we unfurl it to the breeze. Otherwise, we shall be vanquished, as we would richly deserve, for wanting nerve to vindicate our principles and maintain our rights.

Sir, I have little confidence in public functionaries. Let us, therefore, guard against the influence of intriguing men, spread throughout this wide country, corrupting our notions of Government, adding passion to ignorance, and prejudice to despair, keeping up an unhappy delusion, and poisoning the body politic to its heart's-core. The citizens of this country, impelled by an ill-directed passion, may, for a time, sustain men and measures which, in after days, they may deeply regret. This upbraiding thought, come when it will, and come it must, will have a salutary influence on the permanency of our free institutions. This factious spirit, this foul demon of malicious hate, this little contemptible party bickering, may temporarily throw its dark mantle over the fame of some of the ablest and purest of our Statesmen. But Statesmen, ever true to themselves, will find their country true to them, whilst ranting Demagogues, whose vocation it is to operate upon the passions and prejudices, the ignorance and credulity of the unlettered, whose hearts never beat with an ardent love of country, whose every thought is self, will

"Go down to the vile dust from whence they sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Sir, I must be permitted to give utterance to the promptings of my heart, right or wrong, let the blows fall where they may, or offend whom they will. I believe that Daniel Webster belongs to that selfish class of politicians, which I have attempted to describe. A distinguished Loco Foco, of this State, once said that Daniel Webster would disgrace himself before he terminated his political career. Sir, the prophecy has been fulfilled—aye, fulfilled to the very letter; for he has *already* disgraced himself by pulling off his gloves and shaking hands with the party to which that distinguished gentleman belongs. Mr. Webster could "see no sufficient reason for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its members," and therefore, with the lofty patriotism and enlarged views of a Swiss mercenary, keeps his place, and takes it upon himself to censure the retiring members. Badger, Ewing, Granger, Bell and Crittenden, acted as nobly in quitting the Cabinet, as he acted badly, in pinning himself to the skirts of a President, wanting in all the attributes of a Statesman and gentleman. Go then, and publish it to the world, that Daniel Webster, intellectual giant as he is, once the proud champion of the whole North, and who had lived down the prejudices excited against him in the South, has fallen from his high estate, and basely truckled to power for place. Ambitious men have lived in every age and country—men, who for place, would surrender up opinions formed by experience and reflection, conspire against the honor of their country and the liberty of the people, creatures of avarice, low-hearted minions of power, slaves of wickedness and infamy—'tis such base instruments as these that have caused the downfall of other Republics, and may make this a melancholy ruin. Others may march under the tattered banner of Webster and Tyler—Van Buren and Johnson—*we* cannot—our cause is the cause of public virtue.

On the 4th of March, 1841, the good Vessel of State was launched on a smooth and quiet sea, under the direction of a gallant commander. Then our hopes were buoyant in the triumph of virtue over avarice, of order over misrule; but, at the very moment the enemy had been driven to the wall, a cloud passed over our prospects, and enveloped in darkness our bright political sun. The virtuous Harrison was removed from this state of transitory existence—an event, which saddened the heart of every true Whig, and paralyzed for a while his exertions. Even the gentle hills, meadows and vallies seemed to participate in the general grief. The nodding plume, the muffled drum, and the cannon's thunder, solemnly proclaimed that the mighty was laid low in the dust. We miss and mourn our good President; but man was born to die, however exalted his station, great his power, or transcendant his talents. He cannot stay the hand of death—come it must, and come it will, in spite of all the boasted advances of medical science. So great a national calamity ought, for a while, at least, to have stilled the turbulent feelings of Party; but so far from it, it seemed to turn loose the unbridled passions of faction. The Van Buren hyenas made straightway for the grave, to riot and fatten on their lifeless victim, and the awful howling of political wolves were heard throughout the land. Great God! does not humanity shudder and shrink back at a scene so revolting to our nature—a scene which places the abettors below the level of the brute creation—for the very cattle, when grazing in the fields, will show an instinctive grief when they come to a spot of earth, stained with the blood of their kind.

But, Mr. President, let us turn from the contemplation of *this* hideous picture, to one of an ennobling and gratifying character. Let our eyes rest on that distinguished man who, amid all the struggles and conflicts of party, has always been the devoted friend of his country, and the most able and fearless champion of human rights—I need not say, I allude to Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

Endowed by nature with a soul despising meanness, he has been constantly assailed and persecuted by political opponents, who have left no means untried to impair his fame—a fame which belongs to his country, and to destroy which, would blot out one of the brightest pages in that country's history. But Republics are not always ungrateful. That country will, in November, 1844, fill the measure of her glory, by calling this great Statesman from his repose at Ashland, to the highest office within its gift, thereby investing him with power to restore this Government to its once proud position, and give back to a distressed people a sound currency, which alone can be accomplished through the medium of a National Bank. But, we are told by the Loco Foco party, that there is no express provision in the Constitution, authorizing Congress to establish a Bank. Neither is there any express provision in that instrument, taking from Congress that power. If then, this power has not been delegated to Congress, it is not one of the powers reserved to the State Legislatures.—For, the first article of the 10th Section of the Constitution of the United States, declares that no State shall emit bills of credit or make any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. We are however told by mush-room politicians, that Bank notes are bills of credit. If so, under that clause of the Constitution quoted, no State has a right to establish a Bank, and give to it the power to emit notes. The right of Congress to establish a Bank has been triumphantly vindicated by the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of Government. If such authority as this cannot settle a great Constitutional question in the absence of revolution, in the absence of a Convention of the People, then the Constitution is a useless piece of parchment, and we had as well go back to chaos, by converting society into its original elements, and from confusion, form a government *de novo*. But, this Constitutional objection aside, and we are met by another, which, to my mind, is urged without sincerity, but with much zeal—an objection which meets with its birth in party and is wedded to Loco Focoism—an objection as heartless in its character, as the purpose of its authors is destructive, wicked and deceitful. We are told that a Bank is a monopoly, and confers on a favored few exclusive privileges. It is difficult to conceive how a man can be honest, and of sound mind, who urges such an objection before the country. A monopoly! What sort of monopoly? When a Bank is chartered by Congress, there is a specified time for its going into operation, and before doing so, books are opened to every citizen; and if from delay, a man fails to take stock in a Bank, is he therefore to join in the brainless cry of—down with a monopoly!

The business of Banking is as much a species of traffic as dealing in Corn or Fodder. It is as much so, as the operations of the Roanoke Navigation, or the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. There is as much of the spirit of traffic about Banks, as there is among Merchants, or Mechanics, when the former sells a yard of cloth, or the latter a cart or a wagon. But we are told that a Bank, enlisted on the side of a President, will use its power against the liberties of the People. We have seen a Bank of the United States, arrayed, as was alleged, on the side of a President, and what power did it exert? If so arrayed, did it procure his re-election! We have seen a President enlisted *against* a Bank; and we know that he did accomplish its downfall. The Bank, at best, was but a strong infant in the arms of a giant. For one, he was heartily tired of this raw head and bloody bones, used by designing demagogues to frighten old women and young children.—The country cannot prosper without such an Institution. The experiment has been tried. History is Philosophy teaching by example. The notes of the old United States Banks were always equal to Gold and Silver. It made no difference where these notes were issued; they were all good and current. Then we had an abundance of Specie, but every citizen, of every class, was glad to exchange it for United States notes. Besides, the Bank paid a heavy *bonus* to the Government for the privilege of keeping its deposites. What a difference between this state of things, and that existing under the Pet Bank and Sub Treasury systems. But he would not go into this branch of the question, or examine the achievements of those odious scamps, Boyd, Linn, Swartwout, Price, and many others.

A few remarks more, said Mr. L. and he would close. He regretted that he could not find language vivid enough, to give utterance to his feelings on the Resolution, nominating Mr. Clay for the Presidency. His election would lay bare the tricks of political jugglers who have so long managed the complicated machinery of party. By it, they would be placed before the country unmasked, exposed to the indignant gaze of millions of freemen. How nobly has he acquitted himself, in every emergency! When the Missouri question, which threatened to convulse the nation to its centre, was agitated—when not a single bright spot appeared in the political sky—when dismay and apprehension filled every patriot's bosom—then, the great Clay threw himself into the breach, and by his touching appeals to the contending parties, reconciled the jarring elements of discord and strife, and gave back to a troubled country, tranquil peace. This act, alone, in the absence of all other claims, was sufficient to perpetuate his fame "to the last syllable of recorded time"—associating with it, as it did, all that was great, all that was good, all that was patriotic.—His transcendant eloquence and vigor of intellect have given him an elevation in the National Councils, that mark him as the master spirit of the age. Now, that the storm has burst upon us, and our good ship is again dashed against the foaming wave, shall we

"Quit the bark and seek the shore,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?"

No, never! So long as the gallant Clay treads the deck, his deep-toned voice sounding upon the ear—"Bear a hand—go ahead—and play your part briskly"—all—all will be well. And how can it be otherwise, under so glorious a leader? We must and will march to victory, in November, 1844, and erecting the Clay Standard at the Federal City, leave it there to wave its ample folds in triumph,

O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

THE WHIGS OF N. YORK AND MR. CLAY.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL, APRIL 23.

A STATESMAN IN RETIREMENT.

The correspondence which we publish to-day between the Whig members of the Legislature of New York and the distinguished ex-Senator from Kentucky, will be read with grateful interest by all who appreciate wisdom and worth. The tribute here paid to the services, patriotism, and eloquence of Henry Clay, has been earned by a long life of devotion to the welfare and honor of his country. Mr. Clay is eminently *the* great statesman of this Republic. His name brightens the pages of our Congressional and Diplomatic history from 1806 to 1842. During that long period no other public man has done so much for his country and his countrymen. In him the true interests of the American People have always found a zealous advocate. In him the injured and oppressed have always found an eloquent champion. His sympathies take him to the generous side of all questions. And hence, as is happily expressed in the Letter of our friends, he stands identified with all that is enlightened and philanthropic in American annals for nearly 40 years.

LETTER OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY, *Senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky.*

SIR: The undersigned, members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, have heard with deep concern that you have resolved to retire on this day from the councils of the nation.

From the year 1806, when you first entered the Senate of the United States, until this time, more than half the period allotted to human life, you have, with one or two short intervals, been constantly engaged in the service of your country.

During that long period of our eventful history, no important measure which has contributed to the prosperity or to the honor of the nation is recollected which, if not originated by you, has not, at least, received your cardial and eloquent support.

The course of your policy has in all things been eminently American. In peace and war, as a Senator, an Ambassador, the head of the Department of State, you have secured for your country abroad the respect of her sister nations, while at home you have protected our seamen and our ships, and extended our commerce, fostered our home industry, and sustained domestic manufactures and completed our emancipation from colonial dependence.

True to your principles, true to your friends, and, above all, true to your country, it has been your rare felicity to be a cherished leader among your political friends, and the foremost champion of their principles, and at the same time to enjoy the respect and possess the generous confidence of all your fellow citizens of every political denomination.

It is not within the compass of our design to dwell upon the numerous monuments of your wisdom and your patriotism—they live in the history of the Republic. The evidences, too, of your expanded philanthropy and devotion to human liberty, are a part of the records of grateful nations. But there is one great measure which more than any other has occupied your care, and to which we may be permitted particularly to allude, as demanding in an especial manner the thanks of your fellow citizens—we mean

THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY.

This vital policy was adopted by you at the commencement of your political life in the legislative halls of Kentucky. It was the subject of your first effort, and constituted your first triumph on entering the Senate of the United States in 1803, you re-established it after the return of peace in 1816, and was its successful defender in the great debates of 1820, 1824, and 1832.

At no period of your life have you wavered or faltered in the support of this policy, and your solemn farewell comes to have now sanctioned, with the weight of thirty-five years' experience, the great measure which your ardent patriotism embraced at the commencement of your career. If the protection given has not been always adequate to the object, it is because it has not been such as you proposed and advocated.

We owe it to you, sir, to bear our testimony that while on the one hand the deficiency in the existing laws on the subject are attributable to no fault or remissness on your part, on the other, the imperfect degree of protection we have received and which is in a great measure owing to your early, continued, and constant efforts, has added many millions to the wealth and many hundred thousands to the population of our country—has stripped war of its greatest dangers and sorest calamities, by rendering us independent of foreign supplies either of food or raiment, or the weapons of our defence, and has given new charms to peace by bringing the comforts and conveniences of life within the enjoyment of all.

It is for these great national services that we desire to tender you our thanks. We speak in our own names, but we believe we speak the sentiments of those whom in other things we have the honor to represent, when we acknowledge the vast debt of gratitude which we owe you; when we declare our solemn conviction that through your whole political life, you have been governed by the loftiest patriotism and the most unsullied integrity; and when, finally, we assure you that we follow you in your retirement with our prayers to Him who has hitherto been the guardian of our Republic, that health and strength may be prolonged to you for many years, to witness the success of the great measures you have labored to establish, and to enjoy the proud consciousness of having been *the benefactor of your beloved country.*

[Signed by Luther Bradish and 11 others.]

MR. CLAY'S ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have received by the hands of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge the communication which you did me the honor to transmit to him for me on the 31st ultimo, and I have perused it with lively and grateful sensibility. Such a testimony, proceeding from a source higly distinguished and respected, presented at the close of my public life, will be cherished by me in my retirement with the highest satisfaction, and will add great strength to the consciousness I feel that, in all the public stations to which I have been called, I have honestly labored faithfully to perform my whole duty to the public.

In the brief but flattering review which you have taken of my public career you have justly conceived the motives of my conduct. With respect to the measures themselves, to the adoption of which I may have contributed, I will not undertake to pronounce any decisive judgment. Of their influence upon the interests, the honor, and the character of the nation, the present generation, and posterity, if a recollection of my agency in maturing them shall survive me, are and will be the most competent and impartial judges of me and of me. But you have truly attributed to me a genuine American spirit in whatever concern I have had in public affairs, and especially in reference to a great system of National policy.

Divided as mankind are, ever have been, and will continue to be, into distinct nations, it is the solemn duty of each, whilst it deals justly and liberally towards others, constantly and sedulously to advance, protect and maintain its own separate interests. To accomplish legislate for them, or to expect or permit them to legislate for us, would be alike vain and improper.

It was a view of this condition of the world, and instructed by lessons of experience drawn from its history, and the practice of other nations, that early led me to a conclusion in favor of the protection of the domestic industry of our own country. My convictions have acquired additional strength from every reflection I could give the subject, and from both past and present experience in the United States. Free trade is a beautiful vision, existing only in the imagination of philosophers and theorists, and practically repudiated by all nations. An indispensable condition to the adoption of it by any one nation is its adoption by all. But, instead of regulating their trade according to that theory, we every where behold restrictions, burdens, and prohibitions, and those nations which make the nearest approximation to it are in the least prosperous state. During the last nine years, about one-half of our imports have been admitted free of duty; and, as to the other moiety, a descending scale of duties has been in progress, which is now rapidly bringing them down. If there were any reality in the boastful promises of the partisans of free trade, our country ought at this moment to be in the enjoyment of an enviable prosperity. But directly the reverse is its melancholy condition. Never were the products of agriculture selling at more discouraging prices; and the great Southern staple of cotton, which was to have been so highly benefitted by a reduction of duties, is now sold at a price less than it has commanded at any time since the last war with Great Britain.

Nothing can be more erroneous than to suppose the existence of any real incompatibility between the interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. A conflict between them would be just as unnatural and absurd as between the members of the human body. Each prospers most when all of them flourish. Agriculture requires but little protection, because its position secures it against much foreign competition; or, rather, protection to commerce and manufactures is the best form of affording protection to agriculture.

Without a diversity in the occupations of society, if all are engaged in one common pursuit, there can be no subjects produced for mutual domestic exchanges, and consequently no home market, by far the best, most steady, in war and peace, and most valuable of all markets.

We shall not, I fear, rise from our embarrassed condition until we produce, within our own country, more of the supplies necessary to consumption, and depend less upon foreign countries. Until that object is accomplished, we shall be constantly exposed to an exhausting drain of the precious metals, and to sudden alternations of delusive prosperity and real adversity. One of the obvious modes of accomplishing that object is the regulation of our foreign trade by means of a properly adjusted tariff, stimulating production at home and diminishing importations from abroad. And all experience has shown that, on whatever object our manufacturing industry has been successfully employed, its price to the consumer has been almost invariably reduced. This is the necessary effect of the law of competition.

The question is sometimes asked, how the manufacturer can be benefited by an increase of duties if the effect be to reduce prices? The answer is, that he is benefited by obtaining possession of a greater extent of home market, and by the greater steadiness which prevails in it; whilst the foreign producer, in order to share any part of that market, is obliged first to submit to a reduction in the price of his commodity equivalent to the duty, and his commodity is finally excluded from the market by the operation of the principle of domestic competition.

Fortunately for the harmony of the different parts of the Union, and without the danger of reviving topics which formerly agitated and exasperated parties, the actual wants of the Treasury now require a tariff which, while it supplies a necessary revenue, may be so arranged as to afford incidental protection to manufactures without any material departure from the principles of the compromise act. The opponents of the protective policy have never controverted the right of Government to give such incidental protection; and the friends of that policy, looking to the substance rather than the name of things, I should think, ought to be content if their object is attained, whether it be made in the form of a revenue tariff or a protective tariff.

I request your acceptance, gentlemen, of my respectful and cordial acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments towards me contained in your communication, and for your kind wishes for my health and prosperity in retirement. And I unite my prayers with yours to the Great Author of our being for his blessings upon you, upon our country, and upon all.

I am, with the highest respect, faithfully your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

To Messrs. L. Bradish, Erastus Root, &c.

New York Members of Congress bringing out Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.—While Mr. Van Buren is approaching the Hermitage by the round about way of New Orleans, and the bends of the Mississippi, *oiling the wheels*, all along the way, screws are rapidly getting out of place here in the Empire State. The Poughkeepsie Eagle notices a fact, the like of which we have noticed elsewhere, viz: that the member of Congress from Dutchess, is writing home, that Mr. Calhoun is the strongest man "the Democracy can run for the next Presidency!"

New York Express.

The Globe glorifies Col. R. M. Johnson, by applying to him a quotation from Virgil. It might, with more propriety, apply another quotation from the same author to the Colonel's wife—"*hic niger est.*"

Louisville Journal.

Virginia declines to take her share of the Land Money, and neglects to pay her debts. She refuses to take what is due to her, lest she be corrupted, and refuses to pay what is due to her creditors, lest they be corrupted.—*Ib.*

DREAM!

The Medora.—The man who professes to be a believer in dreams and other extraordinary anguries of coming events, is sure to be regarded by nine-tenths of mankind as a simpleton, if not a stark idiot; yet that the most calamitous events have often been indicated by such premonitions, is an indisputable fact; and it is equally certain that such events have in some cases been controlled by a strict attention to the warnings thus mysteriously given. It is unnecessary for us to specify instances of such warnings, as they must be familiar to most readers of historical records. But there is one connected with the recent melancholy event of the blowing up of the Medora, which remains to be recorded, and which we class among the most remarkable which have fallen within our notice. Three weeks before it occurred, the sad catastrophe was distinctly represented in a dream to the mate of the Jewess, (one of the line of steamers for which the Medora was intended.) He saw her making trial of her machinery—saw her blow up—saw the hapless victims of the explosion in the water round her, struggling for life—saw the boat sink, and identified Capt. Sutton (her commander) clad in a white dress. He told his dream afterwards; and was laughed at! The Jewess, it will be remembered, left here for Baltimore on Thursday night, (after the explosion) and passed in the bay, the next morning, the Steamer Georgia, on her way down to Norfolk; and when perceiving the G.'s flags half mast, he exclaimed in a tone of grief—"There! my dream is out—the Medora is blown up!" The boats passed each other too far asunder to hail, and it was not known to those on board the Jewess, until her arrival at Baltimore, that such was indeed the melancholy fact.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Creole Mutineers.—Capt. Baker, of the Brig Morning Star, at this Port on Sunday, from Nassau, N. P. informs us that previous to his sailing, at a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Nassau, the nineteen mutineers and murderers of the Creole were brought up and all discharged by proclamation, with liberty to go where they pleased.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SCENE—The same splendid Parlour—Cousin Billy Cumberland and Cousin Patrick Henry entering from breakfast—

Pat. Well, I hope you feel better since you have taken your breakfast.

Billy. Somewhat; but I can never think of these things without making my blood boil. And now, they have introduced this Common School system, every little dirty whelp, whose blood has run through scoundrels since the flood," will be popping up and taking the shine off of the sons of our "nobility," and wealth and family consequence will be utterly disregarded, unless it is coupled with personal merit.

Pat. I have not much fear of the system, as I do not think it works well.

Billy. I have—they have got the thing started, and it will be hard to stop it. You will find these Whigs are for applying every thing they can lay their hands on, to the use of Common Schools; and so are some of the foolish Democrats—but our true Loco counties, such as Lincoln, Edgecombe, Warren, &c. are dead against Common Schools, which not only shows their good sense, but sound democracy.

Pat. But how are we to stop this state of things?

Billy. That's hard to tell; it has given me a great deal of trouble. I knew they would apply the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands to that object, and I did every thing I could to prevent a distribution. And after the Surplus Revenue was distributed, I thought I had managed to contrive it so that the most of it would be wasted; but I believe I shall be disappointed.

Pat. How did you contrive to waste it, and how do you expect to be disappointed?

Billy. The first three Instalments, you know, were paid in 1836. The money was coming in by hundreds of thousands, and we would shout Hurrah! for Jackson and Van Buren—and the people would halloo, Hurrah! too, mightily tickled that they were getting rich so fast. But I kept dark, and never let them know Van and I were opposed to their getting a dollar of it, until I had carried the State for Van, secured the Legislature, and would have elected the Governor, but my relation to Dudley prevented me. But I gave him a good Democratic Council. Having carried every thing before me, I elected myself Speaker of the House of Commons, or as *you* would say, "I convened and organized myself," and made Rail Road Charters, and amended Bank Charters, until the doings of the Session of 1836 are a real curiosity. If you will just look at the 1st volume of the Revised Statutes, page 350, you will see how I intended the money should be wasted.

Pat. But you speak as if *you* did every thing, and as if there were no other Democrat concerned.

Billy. Well, it was pretty nigh that. I had only to utter the edict, and they registered it. If all the schemes mentioned at page 350 had succeeded, we should have had no trouble now about the surplus revenue, but only one of them took—the Wilmington Road. We got $600,000 of it safely stowed away there, and $200,000 of it to drain Swamp Lands; and to make it go down glibly, all the profits were to go to the School fund. But I thought mighty few of the little *cusses* would ever get educated out of their profits.

Pat. Well, those investments, I suppose, are a total loss.

Billy. I can't say so well about that. If you and I get to be Governor, we can make it a total loss easy; but how it will turn out, if we ain't Governor, I can't say. The last Whig Legislature, finding the Wilmington Rail Road about to blow up, and that the State might lose her $600,000, backed the Company for $300,000 more, and they have elected Dudley President of the Road, and, contrary the fellow, he never puts his hand to any thing, but it goes right ahead. He has paid off already $50,000 of the $300,000, and every thing is going on swimmingly, and I should not be surprised that he brought the Road out, and made it profitable stock—the very thing I did not intend.

Pat. Well, if this should turn out to be the case, how are you going to excuse yourself for such a *fizzle?*

Billy. There is no way to excuse myself—I shall just have to submit; but I will spell the State, just like I spelled the Wilmington people. They thought all I did for the Road was to aid the enterprize, and they voted me their thanks, rode me upon the Rail *gears*, toasted me at their dinners, and I am a monstrous great man with them. So if the stock should turn out to be profitable, why I will point out to the people my extraordinary sagacity in making so prudent an investment for the State.

Pat. So, if your designs are defeated, you will yet win Laurels by the failure.

Billy. He that can't turn, can't spin Cousin Pat.

Pat. Well, what about the Swamp Lands?

Billy. I thought there could be no mistake of a failure there, but it stead of that, I am told they found a place where they have drained about 80,000 acres of land, so that the only hope to defeat that investment, is to get the land sold for nothing. And there is no chance to get that done, while we have Morehead for Governor. He is mightily taken with the Swamp Lands, seems to be as familiar with them as if raised there, and says he intends to have a million for them at least, and he don't mind wind or weather to see to 'em. He and Dudley went into them last June, in the hottest sort of weather, and as they could not ride, they took it a foot, eight or ten miles at a stretch in the open Prairie, in the hot, burning sun, until they were burnt as black as the ace of Spades, and came very near being taken up as Sky impromvers. How would you like such a death as that, Cousin Pat?

Pat. I think I had rather be a Commissioner at $33 a day, than engaged in such service! If you and I, cousin Billy, were to attempt such exploits, we should have to sleep in charms of Cream, to keep our hides from slipping.

Billy. How do you think white silk gloves would fare in such service, cousin Pat?

Pat. Cuph! don't talk about them. What have Governors to do with Swamp Lands, any how, I should like to know?

Billy. These Whig Governors have commenced it, and the people will expect it, so that we cannot back out.

Pat. Well, whenever we have to take these trips, I will be taken with the Rheumatism so bad, that you and the other members of the Literary Board may go, but I will remain.

Billy. Just about that time too, I will have the Gout so bad in my big toe, or a large corn on my little one, that I shall be wholly unable to walk.

Pat. But if the Lands are to be seen by the members of the Literary Board, what shall we do?

Billy. We shall have to appoint substitutes, and send down some of the young limbs of the law, who are willing to do the drudgery. I can select some that will make excellent hog-trotters.

Pat. But could you get them to do such service, while we refuse?

Billy. Any thing—make 'em do any thing. They are delighted with the slightest notice of our condescension. Why, the other day, at a political meeting we held here, I made them introduce, advocate and pass this Resolution:—"*Resolved*, that Gov. Morehead, while candidate Morehead, *promised every thing to every-body.*" And another—"*Resolved*, that since he was Governor, he has done nothing for any body, except his party, and but little for that."

Pat. 'Tain't possible! What was it he promised them?

Billy. Promised them!. I don't suppose he spoke to them during the campaign—but that made no difference.

Pat. Well, they must have looked mighty foolish, while engaged about it.

Billy. Not a bit. I made a Speech too, and cheered them up, and made them believe they had done wonders. Some of the common folks seemed to gag a little at it, but you know they dare not say their soul's their own, where I am.

Pat. I didn't think you were so omnipotent.

Billy. No mistake!

Pat. Well, I must be going—will you order my horses. [Bell rings—enter Valet de-chambre.]

Billy. Order to the door cousin Pat's horses. [Exit Valet] Well, what are you going to say to the people, when you get to Hillsborough?

Pat. I was just going to ask you about that; I don't know your people like I do my piney-woods boys:

Billy. I can tell you better what *not* to say, than what to say. Don't make much fuss over Montgomery—he is a poor shoat any way—and he and Micajah Tom sold so many "poor, but honest neighbor white men and women," during the campaign of 1840, that he is now suspended, and below par, and there is no chance of his resuming until he is restored to credit. As to Gen. Allison, I hardly know what you had better do with him—he needs a little endorsing too. Mangum caught him reading from a pamphlet, with a leaf torn out, which made the reading miss the truth all hollow. He likewise proved upon him, that he said he had a Petition signed by Mangum, against the division of the County. Mangum denied that he had ever signed such a Petition, and charged that if there was such a one, it was a forgery. The General never produced it—so, he was left in a dilemma—a lie riding on one horn, and a forgery on the other.

Pat. Bless me! That must have destroyed the confidence of the people in him.

Billy. It has with a great many, but there are yet some who stick to him. I do not know that you can do better, than to take him for your file leader. But if you do, oil him well—he will be mightily tickled, and chew his cud with the rapidity of the clatter of a horse-fiddle; but be sure not to call him Santa Anna—if you do, the jig's up, the fat's in the fire, and it will be a perfect San Jacinto to his friendship.

Pat. Well, I'll take care of that. What shall I say about the Governor, if he is there—and what, if he is not there?

Billy. Every thing you can think of, and more too. You in the field, and I in the Cabinet, we must give it to him in the short ribs, the long ribs, and the middle ribs, until we drive him to desperation, or make him take the field. If there is a tender spot about him I'll find it; unless he has more patience and forbearance than Job. I'll print Reports, report Speeches never made and find votes never given. In a word, I'll go the figure wholesale.

Pat. But, suppose, you get him in the field, what then?

Billy. Why, we'll make him think Heaven and earth are coming together. You in the field, and I in the Cabinet—you let loose upon him the floodgates of your eloquence, and I, the bombast—no, bombshells—from the barrel of my grey goose-quill. If he withstands our joint assault, it is more than I believe.

Pat. But suppose he should turn upon us—is there any danger. A cowardly dog, you know, fights hardest when driven to desperation, and that may be the case with this *Whig dog.*

Billy. None in the world! I was at College with him and his brother, the Senator from Guilford. They were nothing but the sons of an old Farmer, of Rockingham. They tell me, these up-country Farmers never introduce shoe-leather to their children's feet, until they are calves—and I question whether one of these brothers was ever shod until he was a yearling. I was encased in boots, you know, from my cradle, and used to ride my hobby horse by the fireside, guarded by two nurses to keep me from falling off, while these fellows, I dare say, were rabbit hunting barefoot in the snow.

Pat. Did any body ever hear the like! And is it possible, any people on earth will entrust the making and execution of their laws to such hands? Why, you should proclaim such degradation from the housetop.

Billy. To do so, would only make the matter worse. Didn't we tell the people that old Harrison lived in a log cabin, and drank hard cider, and that the country would be forever disgraced, if he were made President. And how did they regard our wholesome warning? Why, they just nailed a coon skin to the log cabin, hung a gourd on the cider barrel, struck up "Rosin de bow," and marched right over us, just the same as if we hadn't been there!

Pat. Well, you was saying you were at College with them—were they smart?

Billy. No, indeed! They came there with heads as big as a cider barrel, and about as empty after a Tippecanoe revel. The Faculty saw at once, they knew nothing, and that it would be no trouble to throw learning into such empty spaces, as they had, so they put them into the higher classes, and shoveled in the Latin and Greek, and Mathematics, just like a Farmer stowing his crop in an empty barn, or a Merchant throwing his boxes into an empty warehouse. And, they were out and gone, by the time you could say Jack Robinson. I earned the Faculty a little more trouble than that; they knew my head was better filled. I was always smart—I learnt my *a b abs* a sucking, could spell at three and read at five—my head was always stuffed with learning, and that the Faculty knew, and that it would be found to supersize in another idea, so they put me in the lowest class. I gave them a real four years' beat, and made them, I guess, earn their money.

Pat. I should have supposed such a porking of the head would have injured the brain. Did you never experience any inconvenience from it?

Billy. I have experienced something, but whether it is a convenience or inconvenience, I can't say. I think the cerebral chamber called the work shop of the mind, has been diminished to such close packing of ideas into my head, for which my mind gets in there to work, and gets a little excited, as it always does in politics, the violence of its action is such that it often expels the ideas before she can have time, during the judgment or memory time to arrange them, and the consequence is, that it often renders me a little practical in politics, and proves that I have powerful invention, but no turn for planning.

Pat. Well, I have often wondered how you could make so many mistakes about facts, but this accounts for it. But I must be going—it's a long road to Hillsborough, and the days are short. I'll call on you, as I return, and tell you the news.

Billy.—Do so, and good luck to you.

Exit Cousin Pat.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

"I have just returned from the new Town of Lenoir, in Caldwell County, where I heard the would-be-Governor, Louis D. Henry, abuse and vilify the Whig party at a great rate, and he finally wound up, by abusing the Governor for appointing his relations and Whigs to office, and the Legislature, for turning out the Democrats and putting Whigs in. The cry was Banks, Banks, Banks, and corruption! Even the Committees in the Legislature were abused, and we had Saunders' old story of Chandeliers, Desks and Chairs; and even the Mantlepieces were numbered and priced. General Harrison's Funeral expenses was lugged in, and the Harrisburg Convention abused. My honest opinion, is, I never heard a more complete Demagogue speak in my life. He had about 30 Whigs and 13 Locos as his Audience, after several days advertising at our Court House, and one of ——— Sons as an escort. The way the Whigs of Caldwell will speak next August will be a caution."—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

Burnsville, Yancey county, April 11th, 1842.

J. Roberts, Esq: Dear Sir: On Tuesday last, at this place, we had a repetition of the demagogueism of Mr. Henry, the Loco candidate for Governor. His comic gestures, boyish declamation, and worn-out anecdotes, served alternately to amuse and disgust the hardy yeomanry of the country. A few of his political brotherhood were present, swallowing with avidity his electioneering assertions and violent abuse of the whigs, or rather the *wig* leaders, as he styles them. It was reported here that he was an old lawyer, of respectable standing, and the community looked for something *extra*, but were sadly disappointed. In place of logical deductions and conclusive reasoning, upon an array of facts, enlivened with eloquent flashes of wit, to which they had been accustomed in 1840 they heard a rancorous tirade of abuse upon the whigs, from a splenetic old man, whose mental energies seem, by some sort of sympathy, to participate in the wear and tear of his physical imbecility.

He was replied to by Gen. Edney, who was frequently interrupted by him, until called upon by Hal Rowland, one of the oldest and most respectable farmers in this country, requesting the Locofoco orator to treat the General with at least a portion of that courtesy which had for upwards of three hours been extended towards him.—In one of his remarks in reply to the General, however, he made an allusion to Gov. Morehead's refusal to recommend the General to the notice of the Cabinet, in 1841, or something to that effect. In reply, the General was very pointed. He asked the would-be-Governor if he had not received an appointment from Gen. Jackson as a reward for his desertion of the old Federal party, by hoisting the Hickory flag in 1824. In explanation, Mr. Henry admitted that, when a young man, from association with his guardian and others, he may be said to have belonged to that party, but rejoiced that he had voted with the republican party for Gen. Jackson as early as 1824. Then, said the General, when a *boy about thirty-six years old*, my friend admits he belonged to the Federal party. And hence the reason why the odious term *Federalist* has not been applied to the whigs by the present Locofoco orators as liberally as in the campaign of 1840.

This altercation, my dear sir, passed through the crowd, Locos and all, like electricity—a murmur of disapprobation involuntarily burst from every lip—the party were discomfitted, so much so, that the champion Henry became unwell, and the reply to the General's speech was made by Samuel Fleming, who seems to be better acquainted with pleading the Statute of limitation to just debts in court than with the mongrel political principles of his party.

Mr. Henry has passed off for Caldwell. I think if he will call and give the mountaineers another speech or two, the accessions to the whig ranks will be much more numerous than was heretofore anticipated.

ASHEVILLE, April 22.

NEWS!

When Mr. Henry, candidate for Governor, was in this place, it seems there was also a "chiel amang us takin notes." The last Lincoln Republican contains a letter purporting to have been written from Asheville after Mr. Henry had addressed the people on Wednesday of the Superior Court. We have not room for the letter entire, else we should certainly insert it for the information of our readers—*particularly* those who heard Mr. Henry's effort. The following extract, however, brings to light what was previously unknown among us:

"Indeed I have heard some of the Whig party of standing and influence, declare they were done with Whiggery and its advocates."

Shame on you Whigs who are thus unceremoniously "done with Whiggery and its advocates!" Why did you not plainly tell your political friends that you were done with them, and not slip off and whisper the tale of your conversion in the ears of this (we suppose) Locofoco letter-writer? Ave—you turn-coats, we should, without doubt, feel much disposed to attempt a chastisement, if we did not so much fear that like the Irishman's flea, "when we put our finger upon you, you would not be there."

But to lay all pleasantry aside. We do not of course pretend to know what this letter-writer did or did not hear; but we do make some pretensions to know what we heard ourselves—and after Mr. Henry had made his speech here, we heard different individuals remark in reference to him, that they had hitherto voted with the Democratic party, but that they *could not vote for that man.* Our decided and candid opinion is, that Mr. Henry's vote in this section would have been considerably larger had he never have come among us. The impression on the minds of the people, so far as we have been able to learn, was far more favorable previously to his coming than it is now. In conversing with perhaps fifty men who heard his speech here, we have heard but one single one express himself otherwise than disappointed.

These facts we should not have noticed publicly but for the effort to make the impression abroad that Mr. Henry had succeeded here in making changes favorable to himself and his party.

Here is another short extract from the letter, which we give merely to show how people's opinions will differ on the same subjects:

Mr. Henry is a very able debater. Dignified, without haughtiness, acute without craftiness, witty, and when occasion demands it, sarcastic, without scurrility, eloquent without being pompous, he necessarily insures attention and commands the remembrance of his hearers. He is gentlemanly, you know—but of humor—in public speaking, he has a manner peculiar to himself—very droll, he makes a crowd laugh in spite of itself—and at times, very eloquent, though a threat from Judge Saunders."

"Dignified," indeed! As an evidence of the "edignity" manifested in his speech here, we will merely state that soon after he commenced his address, there were several persons, amongst whom were some ladies, (all that were present,) left the house in disgust at some low expressions, which we positively refuse to insert in our paper. It is due, however, to Mr. Henry's political friends who were present, to say, that they, in general, no more approved of such expressions, than the Whigs.

In conclusion, we will just say that the least the Democrats say of Mr. Henry's effort at this place the better it will be for them and their cause.—*Messenger.*

FROM THE ORLEANSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

EXTRA ADVERTISING.

On the receipt of Louis D. Henry's Letter accepting his nomination to run for Governor, it was printed and done up in packages to suit purchasers, and advertised in the locofoco papers as "HENRY'S BITTERS."—This preparation was made by Dr. Henry's own hand, or at least under his immediate inspection, shortly after receiving his diploma from the "Democratic" Convention; and the learned members of the faculty who conferred the honors upon him, set about puffing the nostrum with all their might. Indian Elixers, Ague Pills, Bone Liniments and Patent Corn Extractors were mere fools to Henry's Bitters! All the ills that political flesh is heir to were doomed to speedy eradication by Henry's Bitters—and they were recommended to be most particularly good for the Democratic "*boy children.*" But the people had been so much imposed upon by *quacks*, that suspicion arose as to the boasted virtues of this *invention*; and before Dr. H. had time to *practice* upon the good citizens of the State to any considerable extent, one Dr. Hale, of Fayetteville, acknowledged to be skilful in the analysis of quack compounds, subjected the Bitters to his fire and his crucible, and scattered their pretended virtues to the winds. They are efficacious in no case except where an *active emetic* is required; and even then, a sensible practitioner would prescribe a dose of *ipecac*, in their stead. The advertisers of these Bitters, who are also agents for their sale, we think are not likely to realize any great profits: we shall see, when they foot up their bills on the 4th of August.

As a sort of offset to this locofoco advertising, and in view of the session of the Democratic Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May, as also Mr. Henry's celebrated declaration in the legislature, some years ago, that Nullification was Treason,—an extra advertisement appeared in the Register, to the following effect:

WANTED.

A number of GALLOWSES, to be erected by the 20th of May, near the Town of Salisbury, on Gallows Hill. One of extra height is required.

"Mr. Chairman, *Nullification* is *Treason*, and *they who advocate it*, are *Traitors* to our [illegible] rights.—I say this, sir, on my individual [illegible] bility—let gentlemen make the most of it. I who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion with view to effect the overthrow of our [illegible] of Government, deserve to expiate their crime [illegible] the *Gallows*,

And doubly dying, to go down
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

LOUIS D. HENRY'S *speech in the Legislature.*

As Mr. Henry is a man who "speaks [illegible] it is expected he will *set right out*, and [illegible] by purging the Democratic Convention, and [illegible] ing all the Nullifiers.

Sealed proposals will be received at the [illegible] Office, until the 20th of April, by

LONG TOM, and
BILLY CUMBERLAND.

THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

FROM KAYE'S TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

A steamboat leaves Stockholm every week, touches at Gefle, Hudiksvall, Hernosand, and other points on the western coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, at Wasa on the eastern, on the head of Torneo, at the head of the gulf. This is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very northern [illegible] summer solstice, or on St. John's day, when the neighboring mountains they can have their [illegible] confirmed in the truth of the Copernican system. For, at that epoch, the sun, to those who [illegible] elevation, does not descend below the horizon, [illegible] seen to decline to the northwest, and very [illegible] more to the exact north, until it reaches [illegible] its lowest point, when it is just visible above the horizon. In a few minutes it is seen to [illegible] its upward course towards the northeast, [illegible] continues its glorious progress until it reaches its zenith in the south. Even to one who [illegible] Stockholm at that epoch, the nights for [illegible] weeks are sufficiently light, from the refraction of the sun's rays, owing to its being so little [illegible] the horizon, for the performance of [illegible] ness. We happened about this time [illegible] to be going up to the promotion at Upsala, [illegible] obliged to travel all night, and we have [illegible] collection of reading a letter at midnight [illegible] even while passing through a forest. [illegible] after, at the same season, we often whiled [illegible] leisure moments by sitting at the window [illegible] house where we stayed, on the English [illegible] Petersburg, a city which is situated in the [illegible] degree north of Stockholm, and reading [illegible] night. During that period scarcely a star [illegible] be seen in the sky, which had, both day and [illegible] that light blue which is peculiar to the [illegible] gions of that portion of the year, and which is [illegible] stowed by the rays of the sun striking the [illegible] place of that portion of the earth at a small [illegible] gle. Scarcely a star was visible in the [illegible] night, and the moon, even when full, had [illegible] a shadow. At that season there is something [illegible] tural and deathlike in the appearance of things [illegible] night sets in. Business comes to an end [illegible] sun goes down, and nature falls into stillness [illegible] pose whilst it is yet light. And if you have [illegible] unaccustomed to such a state of things you [illegible] you pass the streets, whether it be of Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Hernosand, or Torneo, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. Another thing, perhaps, is to be seen any where, is to meet street after street, save some solitary solitary [illegible] his grey coat and musket.

FLORIDA, April 22, 1842.

My dear sir:—The troops in the field, commanded by Col. Worth in person, after some delay, succeeded on the 19th in bringing the enemy [illegible] Halleeus-hee-mattee to action in the [illegible] near the sand-hills. After a severe and well [illegible] tested fight the enemy precipitately fled, [illegible] was complete; all their baggage and boats were [illegible] the enemy's loss was one killed, two wounded, one prisoner; our loss, four privates killed, and [illegible] wounded. It is said that the Indians fought [illegible] the most determined courage, and only gave [illegible] at the point of the bayonet. Lt. Arnold, [illegible] goons, charged the enemy's line with only [illegible] one of them was killed and two wounded. [illegible] Worth was within twenty feet of the soldier's [illegible]

Flori'a.—The last slightly important or "glorious" news we have received from Florida, is thus communicated to the world by the Philadelphia Times:

FLORIDA NEWS! HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!—*Shinplaster Poetry.*

Hurrah for our lads of the sword and trigger,
In History's pages they'll make a great figure.
No heroes on record were braver and bigger—
They've captured *three children, three squaws and a nigger!*

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, APRIL 19.

MEXICO.

By the Schooner *Leaping Antelope* we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. They are destitute of any thing calculated to throw light on the relations between Mexico and Texas. We learn that when the *Leaping Antelope* left Vera Cruz the U. States Revenue Cutter *Woodbury*, with the Hon. Waddy Thompson on board, was entering that harbour.

P. S.—We have just seen a letter to a commercial house in this city, dated Vera Cruz April 6th, stating that the rumor prevailed and was generally accredited, that Santa Ana was negotiating about $7,000,000 with the British Government, *conquest of the peninsula of California.* This is important intelligence, and if true, will hasten a rupture between this country and Great Britain. Gov. for English a bankrupt in Mexico, and they will soon trade over the entire republic.

Business was excessively dull at Vera Cruz. The people there were under apprehensions that the British squadron would entirely interrupt or destroy the coasting trade of Mexico.

Some Comfort for Republicans.

The Vicksburg Whig says: "The Republicans of Mississippi will doubtless be glad to learn that the fairy thieves in some other place besides Mississippi. The liberal, enlightened, refined and *honest* Government of Mexico, has repudiated a debt of $17,000,000, for a loan contracted during the Presidency of Bustamente. The ground upon which Mexico repudiates is fully equal to that assumed by Mississippi, and that is, that the terms of the loan were [illegible] judicial to the interest of the National Treasury, and an insult to the public morals!"

Mississippi and Mexico! McNutt and Santa Ana!!

A Sharper Served Right.—A man the other day got a crowd of countrymen around him near the old market, and attempted to surprise the natives by a few sleights of hand. After accomplishing a feat or two, and winning some bets, he told one of the spectators, a tall, raw-looking fellow, that he could turn a ninepence into a dollar, if he could be furnished with one. The spectator out with his leather pouch, and handed the exhibitor a ninepence, which the latter readily, apparently, converted into a silver dollar, handing it to the spectators to examine. The countryman, on receiving the dollar, took off his hat and made a low bow to the exhibitor, exclaiming, "Well, I'll be darned if you ha'n't done it;" and then putting the dollar into the pouch from which he had taken the ninepence, he added, "but you ain't a going to turn it back into a ninepence no how."—*Providence Chronicle.*

The Salisbury (Mass.) Factories are soon to be stopped, and wages are to be reduced on the 1st of May at the Chickopee Factories. We learn also that operations are soon to cease at the large Woollen Factories at Winooski Falls, near Burlington, Vt. The want of an adequate Protective Tariff was never more severely felt by all the great interests of the Country than at the present time. We rejoice in the prospect that it is soon to be supplied.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Died from a Bite.—A man named Martin, living near Wood and Twelfth streets, died on Saturday from the bite of a horse having the glanders.—*Philad. North Am.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING!

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT!

The Committee appointed to invite His Excellency Gov. Morehead to visit and address the citizens of Cumberland County, have the pleasure to state, that they have received the following reply:—

RALEIGH, 27th April, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation, on behalf of the Whigs of Cumberland, to visit and address the people of that County at such time as may suit my convenience.

I accept the invitation with pleasure, and will do myself the honor to meet my fellow citizens of the County of Cumberland, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the next term of their County Court.

For the expressions of kind regard manifested in your invitation, accept, gentlemen, individually and collectively, the sincere acknowledgments of

Your fellow citizen and humble servant,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

The Messrs. Benj. Robinson, John Smith, Wm. McNeill, John McKay, E. J. Winslow, J. D. Eccles, John Evans, E. J. Hale, Committee of Invitation.

The Committee, in further compliance with their instructions, hereby invite a meeting of the Whigs of the County and Town, at the Town Hall,

ON TUESDAY the 7th day of JUNE NEXT,

Immediately after the speech of Gov. Morehead.

BENJN ROBINSON, *Ch'n of Committee.*

Fayetteville, May 2, 1842.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.—It will be seen in our synopsis of Congressional proceedings, that the House has again changed its mind as to the number of inhabitants requisite to constitute a Congressional District, having, by a vote of 90 to 59, fixed on 50,179 as that number. This will, if finally adopted, constitute a House of 200 members, give to each at least as many members as it now has, (except North Carolina will retain her 13, with a ratio of only 2765. We shall be rather pleased at the result, for apart from a natural indisposition to give up any of our present Representation, we oppose such an increase of the number of members as compels a removal of the desks in the Hall, and resort to other measures calculated to expedite business. The House being now too large, or too small for the orderly and expeditious transaction of business, it is necessary to make the experiment either of reducing or increasing its number. It is scarcely possible to reduce, for it is contrary to the feeling of the people, not less than to the spirit of the institutions. We shall therefore be glad to see the opposite experiment tried.

Should this measure finally prevail, (which is confidently in consequence of the large number of votes absent when the vote was taken, about 90,) it may not be necessary to make any change in our Congressional Districts, for though there are inequalities in their population, yet they are not so great as to contemplate the ties of long association. It is worthy of remark that no change was made in our Districts in 1830.

FARMER'S CALCULATION.—Among the many objections to the government growing out of the Florida wars in Georgia and Florida, Mr. Gamble's Report to Congress exposes one in a contract was made for the hire of six wagons and mules, to carry 1800 lbs. each, to travel 12 miles a day, for 30 days, at $20 each per day. A Georgia Farmer, who lives 24 miles from Richmond, converted into the following calculation of what getting his wheat to market, upon such terms as Uncle Sam paid. 50 bushels of wheat (1800 lbs. (a load for the government wagons) 24 miles a day it would take 4 days to make the trip to market and back. And so his account would run thus:—

To 4 days hire of wagon at $20,	$80 00
To expenses of wheat sold at $1 25,	37 50
	$117 50
Credit to the farmer, *exclusive of his wheat,*	$42 50

If the government wagons had travelled 20 miles per day, they would have accomplished the trip in 5 days. If they had carried 2 500 weight at a load, 5 trips would have been sufficient. If they had received $5 each, per day, the whole cost of transporting the baggage from Fort Jesup to Fort Towson would have been $360 instead of $3 600, the actual cost by Van Buren's Administration.

Such Whigs as desire to bring Van Buren again into power, that his partizans may again fatten out of the public crib, will of course have no interest in opening the public mind as to these corruptions, again rousing their neighbors to a sense of the frightful which not only the wheat is lost, but as such more in getting it to market, and will finally have care to absent themselves from the polls in August next.

PRICE THE DEFAULTER.—Wm. M. Price, the late London District Attorney of the U. S. in New York, who ran away some three years ago, a defaulter to the amount of $98,162, and returned a few months ago, has been sued for the above amount in the District Court of New York. He has, however, trumped up a claim against the U. S. for fees and commissions on money collected, to the amount of $102,601, thereby bringing the government in debt to him, some $4,439. This may be a just claim of Price's, but if it be, the world will wonder why Uncle Sam didn't run away instead of Price.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—The reader may be surprised at the facts stated in the Report of Mr. Stanly, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, that the Secretary of the Treasury had deigned no reply to three several applications by that Committee in regard to Mr. Poindexter's Report on the New York Custom House. It is believed that the reason it is so difficult to get at that Report is, that Mr. Curtis, the Collector, is deeply implicated by it; and he being a pet of Mr. Webster, the Administration is determined to screen him. Of the Report the Intelligencer says,—

"We have had no opportunity to examine its contents; but those who have had time to do so pronounce it to be a startling development of abuses, which have grown up (and some of which have grown old) with the Custom-house Establishment."

P. S.—See the account of Friday and Saturday's proceedings in the House.

A STARTLING FACT.—There have been more dead bodies buried in one Church Yard in New York (Trinity,) than all the present living population of that great city!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Saturday night's Globe contains returns from 29 counties and towns, which have elected 18 Whigs and 18 Locos to the House of Delegates. The Locos have gained 7, and the Whigs 2. As the Whigs had only a majority of 2 in the late House, the Locos have doubtless carried it this year. The Senate was a tie, and is likely to remain so.

RHODE ISLAND.—The aspect of things in this little State suddenly became alarming again last week. The New Constitution party issued a call for the *military companies* friendly to their objects to assemble at Providence on the 3d inst. to assist in the installation on that day, (yesterday,) of the State Officers elected by that party. In consequence of this call, the Governor issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature. (The Proclamation was issued on Monday morning, and at noon of the same day the Legislature met!)

Gov. King's Message, after a brief review of the current events since the adjournment of the General Assembly and of the present state of affairs, suggests the propriety of making a requisition upon the President of the United States for aid to put down the domestic violence with which the State is threatened, and recommends the appointment of a Board of Council to advise and consult with the Executive; and the organization of such a military force as shall be deemed necessary to the present exigency.

The Message was referred to a committee, who subsequently reported resolutions authorizing the Governor to secure the State's property; to enlist soldiers and accept the services of volunteers; to collect together the public arms; to call to his aid a Board of Councillors, consisting of Richard K. Randolph, Jas. Fenner, Edward Carrington, L. H. Arnold, W. Updike, Peleg Wilbur, and Byron Diman.

These resolutions were adopted, except the one authorizing the enlistment of soldiers and volunteers, which was laid on the table. Instead of this an act was passed for the more efficient organization of the present military force. Resolutions were then offered for holding another authorized Convention to form a Constitution, upon such terms as would satisfy all parties. But they were postponed in consequence of the regular meeting of the Legislature being this week, and an unwillingness to make any concession which might appear to be on compulsion. The Legislature then adjourned.

REJECTION OF TYSON.—J. W. Tyson, of Philadelphia, the man who was toasting Mr. Tyler's son on the Saturday night that the late Commissary General of the Army died, and who immediately got a letter from the son to the father and posted off with it in an hour for Washington, saw the President on Sunday, got the office, and was back at Philadelphia to attend the funeral of his predecessor,—has been rejected by the Senate, 29 votes to 11, a majority of both parties voting against him. It gives us pleasure to record the fact.

The Madisonian is exceedingly wrathy at what it calls the "combined inquisitorial policy of the ultra Loco Focos and ultra Whigs," and hopes that the President will proceed at once to revenge himself by removing all the office holders who are opposed to him, as well those appointed by the Locos as those appointed by the retired Cabinet, (that is, all they still adhere to their ultra Whig principles and practices.) "It is time the work was begun," says the official organ, and it advises that 3000 removals be made within the next two months. Not a syllable is said by the Madisonian as to the qualifications or faithfulness of these officers. They are to be removed unless they be Tyler men. This is the very essence of Locofocoism.

THE TIMES.—The appearances of a revival of business and prosperity in the Northern Cities are still good. Stocks, the first to feel such an impulse, rose very rapidly for ten days, and some articles of merchandize improved. On Thursday last, however, stocks receded a little, which was to have been expected from the previous rapid rise. The prospect is still good.

RETURN OF THE "WOLF HUNTERS!"—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Company of Texas Volunteers have returned home, without reaching Texas. Reasons, 1st, There was no war in Texas. 2d, Texas was not able to give them food or passage. 3d, They were not able to pay their own expenses. If they could only have reached Texas, it would have been different. President Houston had promised them all that they could steal upon the most chivalrous principles," from the Mexicans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.

The steamer Neptune has brought Texas papers to Thursday last. Every thing remained pretty much in statu quo. From the frontiers, no alarms had come of late. One of the Galveston editors cautions the wolf-hunters from the United States, that they will find in Texas little more than sympathy. The Texans are in want of money, not have they more provisions than what they can eat themselves. President Houston has caused to be published a long address to the people of Texas. He talks of carrying on the war, but intimates that it will require time to organize and discipline the volunteers, and procure munitions, provisions, etc.

WRECK OF THE WM BROWN.—Our readers will recollect the feeling of horror and indignation which pervaded the country about a year ago, at the conduct of a portion of the crew of the ship Wm. Brown, who after leaving the sinking ship, in the long boat, threw overboard a number of passengers, male and female emigrants, on the plea that it was necessary to their own preservation. The trial of Wm. Holmes, one of the crew, and the most active and unsparing in the work of death, has just taken place in Philadelphia. He was convicted of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the Jury. The evidence is of the most revolting character, as the following sample will show:—

Sarah Carr sworn.—Just before they commenced throwing the passengers out, I heard a voice, which I think was the mate's, say, "God help me, this work won't do—men, fall to work." I did not know what he meant. They then threw them over. When they got hold of James McAvoy, he asked them to give him five minutes to pray. Some of them refused him, but Murray, the colored man, said he should have it. He then said a prayer, and they threw him out. Frank Askins told them if they would spare him till morning, and they would then cast lots, he would go out himself if it came his turn. After they threw him and his sister Mary out, they said they might as well throw Ellen out too, and they did so. After they had thrown most of the men out, the sailors looked for more, and told the women not to hide them, as they would not leave a d——d soul of them in the boat. Next morning they found Geegan, and they told him to get up and bail; he got up, and Jack Stetson pushed him, head first, overboard. The mate, on seeing this, cried "Lord! cruel, cruel."

The Senate of New York rejected 732 nominations made by Gov. Seward during the late Session!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 25th, a number of memorials in relation to the Tariff were presented. No business of general importance was taken up.

On Tuesday, a bill from the Judiciary Committee, to provide for the application of the writ of *habeas corpus* to such cases as that of McLeod, so as to bring them within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Courts instead of those of the States, was advocated at length by Mr. Berrien, to whom Mr. Buchanan wished to reply, and on his motion the bill was postponed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the state of affairs in Rhode Island. Mr. Allen said "it was impossible for the Senate to close its eyes against the fact that there was a condition of things in that State verging towards the most serious consequences. The President of the United States had to some extent interposed it was true, but still the Senate must be aware of the danger of collision; and the question was, whether Congress, being in session, should remain quiescent and inert, while the President was pursuing a course to make this Government a party to a civil war. He wished some action on the subject before the time arrived when the strife should commence. His sole object was to get up the resolution in order that the facts might be before the Senate, so that they could know whether this Government had the right to interfere, and whether the President was to be allowed to plunge the country into a civil war.

Mr. Archer hoped that his friend from Ohio might be gratified in taking up the resolution. He (Mr. A.) was as anxious as the Senator from Ohio could possibly be, but with a motive very different from that of the Senator. My apprehension (said Mr. A.) is that the Executive would, unless incited to act, be found wanting in spirit and firmness to carry out his own declaration and the high constitutional duty which, from present prospects, was likely to be devolved upon the office.

The Senate refused to consider the resolution, 20 to 18.

A number of private bills were acted on.

On Thursday, Mr. Allen again moved to take up his resolution, but Mr. Calhoun stated that the President had information of a probable amicable arrangement of the difficulties, and thereupon the Senate refused, 28 to 9, to take up the resolution.

The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and several amendments proposed and acted on.

An Executive Session was also held.

On Friday, nearly the whole day was devoted to the consideration of the proposed amendments to the General Appropriation Bill.

On Saturday, the Senate was similarly occupied.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, considerable debate arose on a bill to prohibit the transportation of passengers or letters, coastwise, by foreign ships or vessels. The necessity of some act on the subject is rendered apparent by the establishment of the British lines of steamers both on the Northern and Southern coasts of the U. S. It was stated in the debate, that England had the strongest prohibitory laws against a participation in her coasting travel by any but her own vessels, and it was but right that we should follow her example, and thus not only protect our own rail roads and packets, but discourage the survey of our coast and harbors which these British Steamers are making. The bill was postponed to Thursday.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the Apportionment Bill.

On Thursday, the latter bill again came up, and after some further debate, the number formerly adopted was stricken out, and 50,179 was agreed to, 90 votes to 59, as the Ratio of Representation in Congress.

Mr. Halsted then moved an amendment providing that the elections in all the States for members of Congress, should be uniform, and by Districts. On this question a long debate arose, in which its policy and constitutionality were fully discussed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, introduced to the House the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, (member elect from the State of North Carolina, vice Lewis Williams, deceased,) who was qualified and took his seat.

The Apportionment bill was again taken up, and the debate on Mr Halsted's motion extended through the entire sitting.

On Thursday, Mr. Stanly, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Expenditures respectfully submit to the House a report made by the Hon. George Poindexter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Poindexter was one of the commissioners appointed by the President on the 10th of May, 1841, to examine into the affairs of the Custom-house in the city of New York.

The committee being apprized that the expenditures at the custom-house, in the city of New York, had increased very greatly for several years past, felt bound to become acquainted with the nature and character of these expenditures, that the guilty might be exposed and punished, and like abuses corrected for the future. As, however, the time allowed to the committee for such an investigation was not sufficient to enable them to attempt the investigation with any probability of success, unless they had abandoned the sittings of the House, and as they had been informed of the nature of the duties of the commissioners, they concluded it would be more satisfactory to the House to wait the report of the commissioners. On the 9th day of February last the House of Representatives adopted a resolution reported from the Committee on Public Expenditures, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to send a copy of the report of the commissioners. No answer to that resolution has yet been received. Some days since the committee called on the Secretary of the Treasury to know when they would receive an answer to the resolution referred to, and whether the report made since the date of that resolution would be sent. Some days elapsed and no answer came. Another letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to this, after waiting another day, the committee received no answer.

The committee knowing the general desire to be made acquainted with the proceedings of the commissioners, and believing that it was due not only to the House of Representatives but to the American People that abuses should be exposed, and feeling anxious that measures might be taken during the present session to prevent the recurrence of the degrading enormities practised at the custom-house, determined to call on Mr. Poindexter, one of the commissioners, and to submit the result of his labors to the consideration of the House.

This report is herewith submitted. The committee earnestly and respectfully invite the attention of the House to its details. It is believed that the wickedness of public officers here exposed is unparalleled in the history of any civilized Government; and public interest—the interest of the injured and unjustly oppressed citizens—and, above all, public honor, imperiously demand a remedy at the hands of the Representatives of the People.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A long debate on Mr. Halsted's amendment to the Apportionment Bill, occupied most of the day.

On Friday, a long and stormy debate arose on a motion of Mr. Roosevelt of N. Y. to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Poindexter's Report had been ordered to be printed. Messrs. Roosevelt, Cushing, and Wise, were the principal supporters of the motion; and Messrs. Arnold and Stanly its opponents. The House finally, by a vote of 84 to 78, rejected the motion. So the Report will be printed. [Some curious things came out in the debate. The President had had the report in his hands for 10 days, but said he had not read a word of it. He had written to Mr. Poindexter that he "wanted it for his own information," and that "whether he would send it to Congress at all, would be for his own decision." "That Congress had rightfully nothing to do with it," &c. This and his retaining it so long, induced the Committee to fear that he intended to suppress it; so they procured a subpœna from the Speaker requiring Mr. Poindexter to furnish a copy, which copy they lost no time in laying before the House, and in the House the President's "peculiar friends" united with the Locos in an effort to prevent its being printed. Mr. Stanly says, the country will be astounded by its disclosures; that if he had had any agency in suppressing it, he would have been ashamed to show his head.]

On Saturday, Mr. Adams, in presenting a memorial from Lowell, took occasion to make an explanation of his vote on yesterday in favor of printing the Report of Mr. Poindexter. It had been stated by Mr. Wise the day before, that the evidence accompanying that report implicated the whole Tariff interest of the North, and among them the whole Massachusetts Delegation in Congress, in bribery and corruption. He, Mr. Adams, therefore wanted to see the whole matter, that he and his Tariff friends, conscious of their integrity, might see, face to face, what they were charged with. He also commented with great severity on Mr. Tyler's letter to Mr. Poindexter, remarking, that if Congress had nothing to do with malfeasance in office, they had better adjourn and leave the whole government in the hands of the Executive.

This matter disposed of, a Message was received from the President, enclosing Mr. Poindexter's Report, along with the Report of Messrs. Kelly and Stewart, his associates in the investigation. All of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hilliard, a distinguished lawyer of Alabama, (a native of Fayetteville) has been nominated to the Senate as Charge de Affairs to Brussels.

The receipts of the Albany and Boston rail road have, for some weeks past, exceeded $1000 a day, and are increasing.

A GREAT RACE.—The race between Boston and Fashion is to take place on Long Island on the 10th inst. The bet is $20,000 a side, and it is supposed that $200,000 are already staked on it. The Spirit of the Times thinks there will be 50,000 people present to witness this contest between North and South. It will be recollected that Fashion, the Southern nag, beat Boston last Fall.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WADESBOROUGH, April 28, 1842.

Dear Sir: There appeared in the No. of the Standard before the last, a letter purporting to give an account of a discussion that took place before the people of this county during our last Court, in which I was mentioned as having participated, under the title of *Col. Ashe*, an honor to which, by the by, I have no pretensions. So far as any allusion was made to me in that letter, I have no complaint to make; its language in that respect was courteous and respectful; there was not the first word, in any way, reflecting upon me or my remarks. But, to my surprise, in the last North Carolinian I find an editorial paragraph, under the head "Detection," pretending to give the substance of the letter to the Standard, which represents me as calling Mr. Tyler a "defunct Jackass," and proceeds, by way of commentary, "Such slang as that all goes to help Mr. Tyler—not injure him. It was more like a Jackass kicking at a dead lion." Now, sir, the fact is, the expression here attributed to me was not used by me, nor does the correspondent of the Standard state that it was. He ascribes the remark to another gentleman. But this most just and veracious organ of Locofocoism, with a characteristic regard for truth, has seen proper to travel out of the plain statement of the letter, to distort its language and pervert its meaning, for the purpose of making an aspersion upon me. And why I am singled out as the object of this unwarranted and insolent attack, I cannot conceive. I have no acquaintance with the Editor of that paper, and God knows I desire none. I have never seen or heard of him, except as the proprietor of the *filthy little sheet* in which he caters to the bad passions and prejudices of the public. Perhaps, however, I may do his motives injustice, and this attic salt has been sprinkled upon me through mistake. Be it so; still he is guilty of culpable negligence in publishing to the world a vituperative article, without troubling himself to ascertain its correctness, when he had the means of doing so in his possession; or perhaps his understanding was incompetent to the apprehension of the meaning of the Standard's correspondent; and may be, which I think quite probable, he has some close affinity to that animal with whose assaulting propensities he seems so familiar, and, like his amiable relative, possesses the predominant attributes of braying and kicking, and at the same time is equally distinguished for his impenetrable stupidity. The sum and substance of the matter is, the Editor of the North Carolinian has either published a deliberate wanton falsehood, or has been shamefully negligent in making his extracts, or is too dull to understand the plain terms of the English language. He may take which horn of the dilemma he pleases. Your ob't serv't,

THO. S. ASHE.

Serving Apprenticeship for a Wife.—The reader may remember that the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland was one of the titled personages who visited the United States last summer. A curious anecdote is related of her marriage. She was the only daughter of the eminent and immensely wealthy banker Child, who flourished in London about the time of the French Revolution. When he died, he made a will, leaving all his property to his daughter on condition that if she married, she should marry a mechanic, (he commenced life himself as a brewer) who had served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at his trade. If she married any other person, the whole estate was to alienate from her and her heirs. The then young Earl of Westmoreland met her by chance at a ball given on some public occasion by the Lord Mayor. He resolved, if she was willing, to marry her; and on her consenting to wait seven years, he bound himself apprentice to a Mr. Pollock, a highly respectable saddler in Piccadilly, and actually learnt the trade. He served his seven years, and exhibited a saddle which he had made to the entire satisfaction of the executors under the will, and gave title for fortune; Miss Child became a Duchess and the mechanic's apprentice one of the wealthiest Earls of England. After all he served only half as long as poor Jacob—who gave seven years of servitude for Rachael and seven more for Leah—and did not get so much cash as his Lordship by a pretty considerable difference.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

Wheat.—The Wheat crop promises finely throughout the country. Some injury from the Fly is apprehended in places; but generally a plentiful harvest is anticipated. A friend showed us, last week, a stalk of wheat, breast high, which he said was an average of the growth of a lot on his farm, then in full head. He attributed the deep green and tall luxuriant growth of that particular lot, to the fact of his having soaked his seed the night previous to sowing in milk warm water, and then rolled it in salt and ashes. The ashes was substituted for lime, which he could not conveniently procure.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Plank Road.—A new species of road is now constructing in Upper Canada, designed to extended from the head of Lake Ontario, to a point at the foot of Lake Huron, a distance of about 132 miles. The road is laid out six rods wide, grubbed two rods, graded, levelled, and drained as for a turnpike, and then covered with three-inch plank laid across the road upon six-inch scantling the plank to rest upon the soil so that there shall be no circulation of air beneath. The road, when finished, it is said, will cost not over $2,500 a mile.—*Wilmington Chron.*

The Children in the Wood.—Two children of the name of Meggher, the oldest not over six years old, strayed from the residence of their parents into the woods, about four miles from the town of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, on the afternoon of the 11th instant. Several persons started in pursuit, but they all returned without success. On Sunday the 17th a large number again went in pursuit, and after proceeding about six miles from the house of the parents through the woods their attention was arrested by the barking of a dog of one of the party, when they were both found dead locked in each other's arms. From the appearance of their limbs they must have suffered dreadfully. The father and mother were both lying sick at the time.

A Jack Tar's Idea of a Locomotive.—"Why, blast the thing," says he, "there is nothing ship-shape, above board, or manly about it. Watch a ship now with her canvass bellying out, laying down to it just enough to show she feels the breeze, tossing the spray from her bows, and lifting her head over the seas as if she stepped over 'em: there's something like life there.—There's something noble about a horse; he steps as if he was going, and proud of his duty and able to do it. But that lubber—bah! that mere concern comes insinivating, sneaking along—crawling on his belly like a thundering long snake with a pipe in his mouth."

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Evander McNair, PATRICK MONROE, Esq. to Miss MARGARET McNEILL, daughter of Neill McNeill, Esq.

In Clinton, on the 28th ult., by Rich'd C. Holmes, Esq., Mr. DUGALD B. McLAUCHLIN, late of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY E. HARDWICK, of Hudson, New York.

In Johnston county, on the 10th ult., by Powel Blackman, Esq., Mr. GABRIEL PARKER, of Sampson county, to Miss MARY COLLINS, daughter of the late George Collins, dec'd.

In Bladen county, on the 14th ultimo, by Heman H. Roberson, Esq., JOSEPH LYON, to Miss MARY J. LUCAS, daughter of the late Henry Lucas.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 4.

Brandy, peach,	45		Lead, bar,	7 a	8
Ditto, apple,	33 a	36	Mackerel,		none.
Bacon,	5 a	6	Molasses,	20 a	25
Beeswax,	27 a	28	Oats,		40
Butter,	12½ a	15	Oil, Linseed,		8
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Nails, cut,	6 a	
Coffee,	11 a	12	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton,	5 a	7½	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a	25	Sugar, brown,	7 a	10
Corn,	55 a	60	Lump,	14	
Copperas	3½ a	4	Loaf,	15 a	18
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	60	
Flour,	$6 a $7	25	Sack,	$2 a	2½
Feathers,	35 a	40	Tallow,	10 a	10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1	10	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a	2½
dry,	12½ a	14	Wheat,	$1 a $1	12
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	28 a	30
Lard,	6	7	Wool,	15 a	20
Lime,		$1½			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7½	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)	7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 27.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 52 a 55; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—We quote Turpentine at last week's rate, 2 18, that having been the current price since the 20th. Tar has declined, and a thousand barrels were sold on Monday at 1 62

Lumber.—We have heard of no late sale but some wide boards, river, at $6.

Timber.—Moderate sales of mill timber at 4 and 5 dollars.

Bacon.—Sales of country bacon have been made by auction recently at 5 to 5½ for hams, and 4 to 4½ for sides and shoulders. The market is full of the article.

Lard.—We hear of no transactions; it is very plenty at the present time.

Corn.—There is some afloat which is bringing 55 to 60 cents.

Rice.—Sales as heretofore at 2½.

Domestic Liquors.—There have been late auction sales of New England Rum at 18 to 19 cents, and Northern Whiskey at same rates.

Groceries—Very little doing in the Grocery line. There is now landing a small cargo of molasses, but we hear of no sales.

CHERAW MARKET—April 26.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 56; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 7½.

Cotton at New Orleans 6 to 12½; principal sales 6 to 7½. Total receipts 664,459 bales, against 715,591 to same date last year. Sugar 1½ to 5½ cents! Molasses 10 to 14 cents a gallon! Tobacco 2 to 5. Flour 5 00 to 5 12. Bacon 2 to 5 cents. Lard 3½ to 5. Whiskey 15 to 15½. Corn 32 to 35.

Cotton at Augusta 4 to 7½.

Cotton at Charleston 4½ to 10, principal sales 5 to 8. Corn 65 to 78. Sugars 3½ to 5. Molasses 14½ to 15½. Bacon 3 to 4½.

Upland Cotton at New York 5½ to 9. Flour 5 75 to 6.

DENTAL SURGERY.

D. GILCHRIST

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 16th inst. and remain some 10 or 12 days, for the purpose of attending to his profession. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.

May 4, 1842. 100-2w

DIED,

At Newbern, on the 20th ult., Mrs. JANE CARNEY, widow of the late James Carney, in the 73d year of her age. She was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, but came to this state early in life. She was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church in this place, and an ornament to her profession.

Her amiable disposition, exemplary conduct, and constant solicitude to promote the welfare of others, gained the affections of all who knew her.—She was remarkable for those mild virtues, which, though they attract not the attention of the world, impart the brightest ornament to the female character. Those who have known her, bear their common testimony to her excellence. She was a sincere friend, a faithful and affectionate Mother, and an intelligent and consistent christian. She bore her last illness with resignation, and died with a good hope of eternal life.—*Spectator.*

In Newbern, on the 17th, in the 6th year of her age, MARY, daughter of Mr. Moses W. Jarvis.

Also, on the 21st ult., NANCY, infant daughter of P. N. McIlwean, Esq.

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 19th ult., SARAH DOUGLASS, aged 13 months. Also, on the 23d, MARY ANN, aged 3 years and 6 months, and on the 26th, JONATHAN DANIEL, aged 6 years and 4 months, all of scarlet fever, children of Alexander T. and Martha Standford.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.—Schr. Ledemia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 21.—Schr. Henry Chase from N. York. 22.—Schrs. Congress from Boston, Sarah Elizabeth from New River. 23.—Br. brig Hodee from Bermuda, Brigs Osage from New York, Hudson from St. Thomas; Schr. Eliza Jane from Charleston, Dutch Schr. Gran Maria from Curracoa. 25.—Brig Nancy Jane from Charleston; Schr. Grampus from Charleston. 24.—Brig Morning Star from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Brig Henry Lee for Jamaica; Schr. Ontario for New Orleans, Br. schr. Manchester for Harbor Island. 23.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn for New York. 27.—Schrs. Henry Chase for Wilmington, Del., Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 27, at 4 P. M., Steamer Henrietta, with Spring Goods, for Joseph Baker, Charles T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, Cook & Co., Charles R. Jones, John E. Patterson, Boon & Breece, D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, W. McL. McKay, Geo. McNeill, Jno. D. Williams, John McGuire, J. Huske & Son, J. R. & D. Gee, John Crow, John McArn, Hall & Johnson, and C. Montague & Co., of this place; and for H. C. Hamilton, H. A. London, F. J. Swann, Brevard & Adams, J. & W. Murphy, Salem Manufacturing Co., Elliott, Marsh & Co., Geo. Crowder, Dr. McKay, A. S. McNeill, and H. McNeill, of the interior.

Also, May 1, at 4 P. M., Steamer Henrietta, with Spring Goods, for John McArn, John D. Starr, & H. McMillan, Dr T. N. Cameron, James P. C. T. Haigh, Sam'l W. Tillinghast, Hall & Johnson, M. McKinnon, Wm. McIntyre, and Joseph Baker, of this place; and for Washington Minge, D. S. Williams, S. Jones, W. Riley, D. McNeill, D. McIntyre, J. Horn, A. J. Hill, and W. H. Bridgers, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 28, at 4 P. M., Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Domestics, Tobacco, Liquor, &c. &c., for Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., C. J. & R. M. Orrell, C. R. Jones, J. D. Williams, Jas. Martine, B. Rose, and others.

Also, May 2, at 3 P. M., Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Tobacco, &c., for J. C. & G. B. Atkins, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, and others.

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1842. 100-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1842.

John Knotts *ex.* Benjamin F. Pearson.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1605 acres of Land on Mill Creek, the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson lived and died.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment will be rendered and his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

100] C. MYERS.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Richmond L. Thomas *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River at and above Dunna's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's demand and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100] N. D. BOGGAN.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Calvin Myers *vs.* Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Calvin Myers, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that Judgment will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100] N. D. BOGGAN.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Bar, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO

[illegible] BAGS SUGAR,
5 [illegible] COFFEE,
[illegible] Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15 1841. 76tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 2. 1842. 96tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally, to the entire satisfaction, so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 86-3m

REFERENCES:
Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRae, } Wilmington.
A. Borden, Goldsborough,
James S. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Weston & Garrison, } Rocky Mount.
W. & A. Smith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. Evans McDonnel, Fayetteville.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings* &c. in the most *handsome* or *plain style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR.
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
250 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

FRESH
SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 13, 1842. 97-10w

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT,

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1835. 58tf

Charles O'Malley---Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DEBNAM

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Superior Court, March Term, 1842.

John M. Allen *vs.* George Collup.

Original Attachment, levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Eben Hearnes', on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

95] E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 29. 59tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Jeans, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13. 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

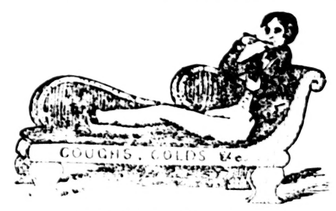
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 11-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.



WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 13tf

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8 1842. 92tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for differ nt persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr manner, as it will run much more steady then it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Sale of the Lots at Albemarle, the Seat of Justice of Stanly County, North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1842, on the premises, and continue from day to day until all the Lots are sold.

The Lots will be sold on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved security will be required. It probably behooves us, as Commissioners, to say something in favor of the location, for the benefit of those who live at a distance. We can say to all such, in the language of truth, that the Town of Albemarle is laid out on a most admirable plan for a County Town,—located in a high and beautiful section of country, and unsurpassed by any place in the State for health. We honestly recommend it to the consideration of Merchants, Mechanics, &c., as holding out more inducements to industry and enterprise, with a due proportion of economy, than any town in this region.

Paper and mushroom towns have had their day in all parts; a system (if so it may be called) in every way repugnant to the moral sense. Persons at a distance may rest assured, that the charge of Humbug cannot consistently be brought by any disinterested man whatever against the claims of Albemarle,—it being the permanent Seat of Justice for Stanly County, its beautiful site, healthy location, its prospects of good society and Schools, &c., all combined, we think should induce every man, whose circumstances or inclination should prompt to live a town life, to attend the Sale.

JAMES ALLEN,
WM. SWEARINGEN,
PARHAM KIRK,
RICH'D STOKER,
DANIEL PALMER,
MATHIAS MOOSE,
JOHN LITTLE,
JACOB EFORD,
E. W. DAVIS,
Commissioners.
Apr 7 8. 1842. 97-3w's.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842. 89tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED

SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after mercury, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is much enervated. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and, in most cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, or five or eight grains each night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 19, 1842. 93tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Bilious or Stomagary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Sixteen years medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 274 Broadway 185 Hudson street, and 576 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Do not be put off with Agents.* ☜

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as fast as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and find without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient was been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaint of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the prescriber's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it relieves all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces the cases of the lungs is suppressed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to course off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.
November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office